



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

The Raleigh Standard don't like to have its *mistakes* pointed out to it. It crowed over the Surry vote against Convention, by *mistake*, but never corrected that mistake until we pointed it out. Its correction now can go for what it is worth.

The Standard next (in its issue of the 30th ult.) refers to Messrs. Brown, of Caswell, and Person, of New Hanover. Mr. Brown appears to be its great standby—it's war-horse, for the reason, we presume, that Mr. Brown is about the only one of its old party friends, of any standing that it can get to stand by it. It certainly appears to have only denunciations for all other of those prominent Democrats whom it once praised so freely and so strongly, and only praises for those oppositionists whom it once denounced so bitterly. It can choose its own course in that respect, but we must protest against its attributing a certain course to us, as it does in its reference to Judge Person, "Mr. Samuel J. Person," as it terms him. It speaks of Mr. Person as the peculiar pet and favorite of the *Journal*. This will be news to Mr. Person, as it certainly is to us. We have a high respect and friendship for Mr. Person, but no peculiar intimacy or favoritism, as the *Standard* must have known, if the editor of that paper did us the honor to peruse our columns, in which we stated some weeks since that we had not had a single word of private communication with Mr. Person during the whole session of the Legislature. We know nothing of *peculiar* favorites and pets and cliques, and all that sort of thing. We try to do justice to all, and to advocate principles in the best way we can.

It is a little unusual to notice the way in which the *Standard* appropriates to itself every general charge brought against the Opposition presses of the State. We said, and still say, that unbecoming personal attacks have been made upon Governor Ellis. Immediately up jumps the *Standard*, and in fact, if not in so many words, says—"That's personal—that means me." If we were so malicious as the *Standard* accuses us of being, we might smile at the readiness with which the *Standard*, by its prompt appropriation, pleads guilty to all the charges made. If we had designedly set a trap which we never thought of, we could not have been more successful in bagging our game. The *Standard* is its own accuser. We do not wish to interfere with its self-pronounced verdict.

The *Standard* makes another of its *mistakes*. It says that we "belong to Governor Ellis' Cabinet," which would be correct but for the trifling that we "don't belong to Governor Ellis' Cabinet, if, indeed, there be such a body. The Council of State is the only constitutional advisory body in the way of a Cabinet, or anything like a Cabinet, that we know of in North Carolina. We are not a member of that body. But the *Standard* makes *mistakes*.

We do not doubt at all that the *Standard* has said hard things of us. In common with nearly all the *Standard*'s former political associates, we have been honored with a pretty liberal share of denunciation—That we don't mind. Everybody understands it, and we take it rather as a favor, certainly so as contrasted with the fulsome praise with which it besiders its "proud pet and favourites," formerly the objects of its bitterest denunciation. They must smile to themselves, and feel slightly ashamed, too.

The *Standard* says that "our hands are not tied, if Gov. Ellis' are. We hardly understand the drift of all this. Perhaps we might appreciate it better if some little matters already pending between the editor of the *Standard* and some gentlemen in Raleigh were satisfactorily adjusted. As things now stand, we must waive any attempt at construing it.

We have tried to maintain a courteous tone throughout this article, not imitating the scolding humor of the *Standard*, whose editor shows throughout his personal spleen by ignoring or seldom naming the *Wilmington Journal*, and directing his remarks to James Fulton personally, addressing him in the second person. It would, perhaps, be as well to keep cool. Vaporing does no good, and is fully understood and duly appreciated.

We publish to-day our table of exports from the port of Wilmington, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1861, as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1860. In Spirits Turpentine there is a falling off, as there is in every article of naval stores, with the single exception of Tar, which shows a slight increase. In Timber, Lumber, Shingles and Staves, there is an increase, especially in the foreign shipments. There is a slight gain in Pea Nuts, and a decided loss in Rough Rice, but the most marked feature is the increase in Cotton from 10,791 to 22,724 bales coastwise, and 713 foreign; this increase far more than making up for any falling off in naval stores. Owing to the short Wheat crop last year in our middle and Western counties, there has been no shipment of breadstuffs from our port, and little of North Carolina growth from any port.

As things stand we need hardly enrage ourselves, or fatigue our readers by indulging in speculations which, in ordinary times, might realize, but which are now so liable to the action of disturbing causes as to render them totally useless.

A NEAT WAGON.—We were shown this forenoon a very neat and well designed wagon, planned and manufactured by Mr. W. J. Cornwall, at Lillington, New Hanover county, for Mr. Mason Loeb, trader in dry goods in this and Sampson counties. The construction is certainly new, and the arrangement for convenience is perhaps superior to any wagon ever made in this section for a similar purpose. The workmanship does credit to the manufacturer, and we hope he may be encouraged in his new location. Mr. C. is well and favorably known in this community, having resided here a number of years.

Poor old Abe, how the patriotic but hungry-for-office Republicans do worry him! The last exhibition of the unselfish devotion to principle, fraternal unity and gentlemanly courtesy so prevalent in the happy family of Republicans at Washington, came off on Saturday or Friday in the presence of the President himself, between squads of contending aspirants for the California offices. An indecent written communication was handed to Mr. Lincoln, which he threw in the fire, and then "drew row begin." "Oh, virtue, how amiable art thou!" but oh office, what charms thou hast for patriots who care nothing for power or emolument, their only object is to serve their country, for a *consideration*.

And Sumter is not given up yet, although the Confederate States Commissioners have been assured something like one hundred times that it would be given up. They say it is retained now only until the New England elections are over. Some of them take place this week.

We learn from gentlemen from different parts of the State with whom we have conversed within the last few days, that there is a reaction, a great reaction, a manifest change in the public sentiment in many parts of the State since the 25th Feb.; in fact this change extends to all parts from which we have heard, except, perhaps, Edgecombe, Duplin, and some other counties where there could be little change expected, all being nearly one way. The would-be dictators are afraid of the popular movement. They are disappointed that they can find so little to hold against in the plan of procedure adopted at Goldsboro.

Onward is the word, unmoved by any foolish outcry or wily insinuation of the demagogues who seek to be dictators while they cry out against the friends of Southern Rights as oligarchs.

**Spain and Her Colonies.—The Effects of Negro Emancipation, on the White Man.—A Warning to the South.**

Is it not strange how Spain has "come out" during the last few years? After decaying for ages, until it was regarded as a dead empire, it has sprung forward in the race of power and improvement with a rapidity scarcely surpassed by the most growing nations of the world. While France stands still in point of population, Spain exhibits a most striking increase in ten years, an increase bearing a proportion to the whole number, only exceeded by the United States, or some exceptional colonies of Great Britain. Its trade, commerce, manufactures and agricultural productions have also increased even more rapidly than its population. With increasing prosperity to the nation has come increasing revenues to the government, and Spanish credit, once nominal, is now rapidly rising, while the military spirit and power of the monarchy has been vindicated in the recent war so triumphantly waged with Morocco.

It is a little strange, that while Spain herself has experienced upon a career of comparative prosperity, and while her remaining colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands in the Malay Archipelago, are among the most prosperous countries on the globe, every colony that has separated from her on the Continent of North or South America, may be said to date its decadence from the day of its independence. Chili may be, perhaps, cited as an exception to this law of decay. If it be an exception, which we much doubt, it is the solitary exception which my said to prove the rule.

The true secret of the difference in prosperity between the state of the tropical or semi-tropical countries of North and South America, under Spanish rule or in a state of nominal independence; may easily be traced to the existence of a system of compulsory labor in the first case, directed by a pure-blooded and energetic dominant race, and the want of this controlling will and compulsory exertion in the second case. The only truly great works in all Spanish America date back to the monarchy. They bear the impress of the directing mind of the ruling white man. As these give way they are never replaced, and never will be. Of course, we do not refer to the fragmentary remains of the public works, constructed under the rule of the Incas.

Brazil was defeated by the Portuguese. It was divided from Portugal but not by revolution at least not in the result of any popular outbreak and without the abolition of slavery or any very marked change in the government, a different member of the Royal family of Portugal being declared Emperor, and the separation acknowledged by the King.

Brazil is stable, being founded upon the compulsory labor of the inferior races and the rule of the white man. It is not simply the negroes who are subjected to compulsory service, but also the aborigines, as any one may easily see by reading the account given by Lieut. Herndon of his descent of the Amazon. It is true, the line of colors is not so strictly drawn in Brazil as in the United States, but substantially the rulers are white men. We are not a member of that body. But the *Standard* makes *mistakes*.

The *Standard* makes another of its *mistakes*. It says that we "belong to Governor Ellis' Cabinet," which would be correct but for the trifling that we "don't belong to Governor Ellis' Cabinet, if, indeed, there be such a body. The Council of State is the only constitutional advisory body in the way of a Cabinet, or anything like a Cabinet, that we know of in North Carolina. We are not a member of that body. But the *Standard* makes *mistakes*.

We do not doubt at all that the *Standard* has said hard things of us. In common with nearly all the *Standard*'s former political associates, we have been honored with a pretty liberal share of denunciation—That we don't mind. Everybody understands it, and we take it rather as a favor, certainly so as contrasted with the fulsome praise with which it besiders its "proud pet and favourites," formerly the objects of its bitterest denunciation. They must smile to themselves, and feel slightly ashamed, too.

The *Standard* says that "our hands are not tied, if Gov. Ellis' are. We hardly understand the drift of all this. Perhaps we might appreciate it better if some little matters already pending between the editor of the *Standard* and some gentlemen in Raleigh were satisfactorily adjusted. As things now stand, we must waive any attempt at construing it.

We have tried to maintain a courteous tone throughout this article, not imitating the scolding humor of the *Standard*, whose editor shows throughout his personal spleen by ignoring or seldom naming the *Wilmington Journal*, and directing his remarks to James Fulton personally, addressing him in the second person. It would, perhaps, be as well to keep cool. Vaporing does no good, and is fully understood and duly appreciated.

We publish to-day our table of exports from the port of Wilmington, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1861, as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1860. In Spirits Turpentine there is a falling off, as there is in every article of naval stores, with the single exception of Tar, which shows a slight increase. In Timber, Lumber, Shingles and Staves, there is an increase, especially in the foreign shipments. There is a slight gain in Pea Nuts, and a decided loss in Rough Rice, but the most marked feature is the increase in Cotton from 10,791 to 22,724 bales coastwise, and 713 foreign; this increase far more than making up for any falling off in naval stores. Owing to the short Wheat crop last year in our middle and Western counties, there has been no shipment of breadstuffs from our port, and little of North Carolina growth from any port.

As things stand we need hardly enrage ourselves, or fatigue our readers by indulging in speculations which, in ordinary times, might realize, but which are now so liable to the action of disturbing causes as to render them totally useless.

A NEAT WAGON.—We were shown this forenoon a very neat and well designed wagon, planned and manufactured by Mr. W. J. Cornwall, at Lillington, New Hanover county, for Mr. Mason Loeb, trader in dry goods in this and Sampson counties. The construction is certainly new, and the arrangement for convenience is perhaps superior to any wagon ever made in this section for a similar purpose. The workmanship does credit to the manufacturer, and we hope he may be encouraged in his new location. Mr. C. is well and favorably known in this community, having resided here a number of years.

In referring to Spain and her revolted colonies, we speak of the lessons to be derived by the South from the results of the emancipation and accomplished equality of the inferior races in the Spanish-American republics, as well as in the West Indian colonies of Great Britain. But these lessons might be even more useful to the North than to the South, and certainly their study is demanded more there, in order to dispel the dense clouds of ignorance and fanaticism prejudice that obscure the vision of the people of that section, confining its range to a narrow circle and certain restricted surroundings.

Never, since the world began, did any section of country enjoy such commercial advantages as the Northern States of this Union have long enjoyed as the importing, trading and manufacturing agencies of the Southern States. Cotton, hemp, tobacco, rice, naval stores, all the distinctive agricultural products of the South, forming four-fifths of all the foreign exports of the country, and the raw materials for a large proportion of the manufacturers of the North, have all been returned in foreign goods imported through Northern ports, or in the products of Northern industry. The North has had the profit both ways on nearly every dollar's worth of Southern exportable produce. What was not returned in the form of foreign goods, upon which New York, Boston, or Philadelphia merchants had reaped their profits, came in Northern made goods, enhanced in price by the protection afforded by the duties levied upon similar goods if imported from Europe.

SECESSION AT THE NORTH.—A letter from New York declares that the most conclusive proof can be produced that a powerful and numerous revolutionary organization is in existence in that city, the object of which is to separate the city and port of New York from the Union and from the State, in order to make it a free and independent port. A printed programme is in circulation containing four thousand names already in favor of the project.

THE STEAMER BIENVILLE.—New York, March 29.—The case of the steamer Bienville has been arranged at Washington, and she will now sail on Monday, her regular day.

mainly the product of slave labor, for if negroes are not to be slaves, they will be such a drag upon the country as to prostrate all its energies, drag down the white man to their level, so far as such a thing is possible, and render production for export an impossibility, thus cutting off the power of paying for imports.

This cannot be treated as a new question. It will not do to argue what might be done if we had no members of a different and subordinate race at the South. We have them, and from the stand-point of this fact we must reason and argue. All history has shown that the only safe position which such a race can occupy, either for themselves, for the State, or for the white race, is that of subordination—of slavery. Change the relative position of the races. Attempt to do what history and the dictates of nature forbid to be done, abolish the relation of slavery, of subordination, of compulsory labor, and you destroy the greatest agriculture in the world, you ruin the most profitable market—you deprive commerce of its broadest basis, exchange of its most stable foundation. And yet fanatics rush blindly on, and denounce tell the white working man that his interest is antagonistic to slavery.

In proof of the great influence exerted by the institution of slavery as a necessity for the production of the raw materials of commerce, we need only refer to the general derangement felt throughout the whole commercial world, consequent upon the difficulties in the United States, threatening, as they are supposed to do, to the regular supply of these raw materials. No other cause could give to the present political difficulties in the United States their world-wide commercial importance.

—We think that undue importance has been attached to the news of an English and French naval force having been sent to the American waters on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Half a dozen frigates in all, is no more than is sent by any naval power to look after the interests of its subjects or citizens where a collision between parties is expected, which collision danger may arise to the rights of persons entitled to the protection of the flag of such naval power. When Spain was expected to attack Mexico by means of a force against Vera Cruz, the United States squadron was increased in that vicinity. So during the troubles in China. It is understood that the Spanish Minister disavows on the part of Spain any design to seize upon Saint Domingo.

GREAT YARTH.—Most of our readers who can look back to the Presidential election of 1852, will recollect Messrs. Foss and Fogg, of New Hampshire, the true abolition endorsers of all sorts of abolition slanders against Frank Pierce. Fogg has been brought to our mind by his appointment as minister to Switzerland, while a man named Pike, of the New York Tribune, is to go as minister to the flag. That is to the Court of Santo Domingo.

JAMES HARVEY, a Black Republican newspaper correspondent in Washington, connected with the Philadelphia North American and the New York Tribune, has been sent minister to Portugal.

J. L. PENNINGTON, Esq., of the Newbern Progress, paid us a short visit this morning. Mr. Pennington is one of the portly and personable editors, who looks as though he partook of the good things of this life and they agreed with him. He had done what we think nobody else ever succeeded in doing in Newbern—he made a newspaper business pay. Few men have been more untiring or industrious than the Editor of the Progress, and the success of that paper is an evidence that tact and talent have not been lacking to its management.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—Parents should be very cautious in allowing small children to go in the streets with small or careless nurses. We are informed that a child some three years old, was on yesterday very quietly disposed, or robbed, in the public streets, of a necklace and a finger-ring, valued at about \$10, by a mischievous boy, while the nurse was paying no attention to her duty. We mention the fact merely to caution parents having small children. Take warning.

STEPHEN D. POOL, Esq., of Beaufort, Carteret county, who has been reported as having received the appointment of Collector of the Customs at Newbern N. C., is out in a card to the *Progress*, stating that up to the present time he has neither applied for that or any other office in the gift of the President or his Cabinet officers. He does not know that the appointment has been made, or how it came to be made, but should receive official information of the fact, he will decline it.

THE ROTARY FORTRESS.—A French mechanic, by the name of Babi, has lately invented a new kind of fortress, which was a plan thatastonished any body that shall attempt to take it by assault. The machine is in the shape of a round tower, surrounded by a gallery and regularly pierced for cannon, the motive power which regulates its movements being steam. It is to be used in a coirass of iron plates, and so managed that on the first attempt, at an escalade on the part of an enemy, the tower begins to revolve with a rapidity which renders it inaccessible, while, for the same reason, the picking off of an enemy of its defenders by the trusty rifle becomes a matter of infinite difficulty. It can be propelled, like any conveyance moved by steam appears to place, from place to place, with similar speed. Its base is thickly set with pikes, which, once in rotation, will pierce any who approach.

Mr. THOMAS ROGERS, of Hereford, England, vouches for the truth of the following extraordinary fact. It is recorded in the "Sporting Magazine," vol. i, page 222.

The following account of wonderful exertions in walking, performed by one Mr. Tom Sawyer, which took place the beginning of the year 1789 is as follows:

The Rev. John Lodge, in his "Sketches Towards a Topographical History of the County of Hereford."

This man, Thomas Sawyer, alias Guinea Tom, who was at that time fifty years of age, five feet four inches high, and lame, from one leg being considerably shorter than the other, undertook, for a wager of twenty guineas, to walk from one end of the breadth of his country to the other, through the towns and villages, and to return again, in the space of twenty-four hours. His enemies, who had bet upon his failure, were greatly surprised at his success.

He had walked to his lodgings at Hereford, Ludlow, and elsewhere contiguous to the road, that instead of four hundred and four, he had actually travelled no less than two hundred and twenty-nine miles, which makes more than three miles an hour for the whole one hundred and thirty-nine hours.

In the same volume, page 296, we find the following:

"Thursday, March 16, 1818, the Yorkshires pedestrian completed his arduous task of walking six hundred miles in ten days, in Sydney Gardens, Bath, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, half an hour within the prescribed time. He accomplished the feat with such spirit and vigor as decidedly proved him the first pedestrian of the day, and next morning he was apparently so little fatigued as to be able to undertake a similar task." Upwards of three thousand ladies and gentlemen attended to witness the accomplishment of the journey; when, independent of the full amount of the admission receipts at 6d. each, presents of considerable sums were given to the pedestrian. The ground marked out on the occasion was a quarter of a mile, commencing about the centre of the principal walk, proceeding towards the labyrinth, and from thence round to the orchestra, to the starting of the race.

The following is the correct statement of each day:

First day.....71 Miles, Yards.....1570 Sixth day.....53 Miles, Yards.....400

Second day.....57 Miles, Yards.....360 Eighth day.....60 Miles, Yards.....600

Third day.....57 Miles, Yards.....400 Ninth day.....54 Miles, Yards.....380

Fourth day.....64 Miles, Yards.....52 Tenth day.....52 Miles, Yards.....560

The whole number, 601 miles, and 650 yards, in the days.

Wright was a sergeant in his Majesty's late Essex regiment of footguards, and was, at the time of the match, in his 53rd year.

N. G. STOCKS.—Sales of Stocks in New York, March 1861.

Tennessee S'.....71 Missouri ".....53 Virginia ".....60 N. Carolina ".....61

Florida ".....57 Georgia ".....54 South Carolina ".....51

VESSELS RELEASED.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered all the vessels seized at New York, for having clearances from offices in ports of seceded States, to be released, and the fines incurred to be remitted.

For the Journal, W. H. HOLDEN, Esq., N. C., March 26th, 1861.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The press informs that the rebel administration at Washington purpose reinforcing at an early day the Virginia and North Carolina forts, and placing them upon a thorough war footing. This is a no ordinary item. Even at ordinary times such a concentration of force is dangerous to the safety of the States, either by lawful or unlawful means, and at this epoch like the present, its import and significance

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 3, 1861.

Bids for the \$8,000,000 loan were opened yesterday. The aggregate amount bid was upwards of \$30,000,000. The rates ranged from 90 cents to par—the average about 93½ cents in the dollar. None were accepted below 93 1/2—100. The bids nearly all come from North of Baltimore.

At the municipal elections held on Monday last at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, the Democratic tickets were all elected by large majorities.

The news from Richmond is unimportant.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 3d, 1861.

The Convention is discussing the Permanent Constitution in secret session. It will probably pass by a large majority to-day.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3d, 1861.

Later advices have been received here from Galveston, Texas, which say that Col. Ford had received intelligence from Matamoras to the effect that Gen. Ampudia was advancing upon Brownsville with three thousand men.

Gen. Ampudia declares that Texas is part of Mexico, and now the Federal troops are withdrawn is the time to retake it.

Col. Ford is preparing to receive him at Brownsville.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 2d, 1861.

At the Election held in this State on yesterday, the Republicans elected their State ticket by an increased majority; also carried the first and third Congressional districts; lost the second. The fourth has not been heard from.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1861.

[At the close: yesterday.]

Cotton firm, sales of 4,000 bales, closing 1/2 to 1/4c. higher; Orleans Middling 12½c. Flours unsettled; Southern \$5 50 a \$5 80. Wheat slightly better; Corn dull; mixed 68 a 69 cents; white Southern 67½ a 70c; yellow 65 a 70c. Rosin firm at \$1 22½ a \$1 30.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 3d, 1861.

The steamship America arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

The sales of Cotton for the week reached 133,000 bales closing firm at the quotations of the 19th—being an advance of 1/4d. a 3/4d. on all qualities, readjustments and provisions were quiet. Consols unchanged.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

[CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.]

The steamship Quaker City, from Havana, at New York on the 30th ult., reports that the Spanish residents of St. Domingo have raised the Spanish flag there, and proclaimed the annexation of the Island to Spain. This is the second system of Spanish annexation to that Island has been going on for some time past. Three Spanish war ships, with a large number of land forces, left Havana for St. Domingo as soon as news of the revolt was received.

The Government orders to remove the guns from Belice (Vadu) bound to Old Point Comfort has been received.

On the 1st inst. the Legislature of Virginia agreed to purchase the Bellona Gano of the founders.

George Little has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the District of North Carolina, vice Wesley Jones.

The Railways connection with Pensacola will be completed in a few days.

Provisions are believed to be scarce at Fort Pickens. Confederate troops, provisions and munitions of war are pouring into Pensacola.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 28th, 1861.

The steamship City of Baltimore, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. has arrived here.

The sales of Cotton for four previous days reached 35,000 bales, closing firm with an upward tendency.

Provisions quiet.

Flour is held at an advance of 3d. Wheat is slightly higher. Corn 3d. higher. Rye is dull at 4d. a 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine is dull at 30s. 6d. a 31s. Rice is dull.

Rosin has surrendered to the Sardinians. All was quiet at Warsaw.

Another Conference was to assemble on the Syrian question. Dispatches from Syria announce a threatening attitude of the Mussulmen towards the Christians.

Russian troops continue to arrive at Warsaw.

In consequence of a personal difficulty, Sir H. Bulwer refused to attend the American Ministers' reception on Washington's birth day.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1861.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th, has arrived at this port, bringing dates via Queenstown to the 17th.

Queen Victoria's mother is dangerously ill.

The London Times ridicules the idea of the Confederate States effecting a loan after the Mississippi repudiation.

The surrender of Messina (Sicily) is unconditional. There are five thousand prisoners and three hundred canons.

LIVERPOOL, March 16th, 1861.

Cotton—Sales for the week 58,000 bales, of which 4,500 were on speculation, and 11,000 for export. The market is slightly lower, but closed at last week's quotations: estimated sales of Friday and Saturday 25,000 bales, closing buyout, and fully 1/4d. higher. Stock in port 307,000 bales, including 150,000 bales American.

Corn dull but steady.

Corn firm, and partially a shade dearer.

Provisions quiet, but steady.

Rosin steady at the opening at 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. but the demand increased, and the market closed at 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s.

Rice steady. Carolina is more active at 20s. 9d. a 22s. Ccons closed at 62½%.

NEW YORK, April 2d, 1861.

The steamer Borussia, from Southampton, with dates to the 18th ult., has arrived here. She reports Cotton advanced 1/2 to 1/4d., and large sales on Monday. Cotton closed at 91% to 92½%.

The London Times in speaking of Lincoln's inauguration says that his expressions are very cautious, but relay amount to the fact that he will reapture the Southern forts, citadels, &c.

Lincoln's Cabinet Determined Not to Attempt Coercion.—The Forts to be Surrendered.

When not only the public, but, according to our Washington despatch, even our Commissioners at Washington are "completely beggared" as to the policy of the Lincoln Administration in reference to the seceded States, the following letter from a distinguished gentleman now in Washington to his friend in this city, will be read with interest. He says:

"What I am about to state is not conjecture merely, but it is certainty. There will be no coercion, military or civil, under this Administration of the United States. The forts will be surrendered to them, and there will be no attempt to collect duties in any of them. The Tortugas fortifications and Key West will be a subject of negotiation. Of course I do not know this from Mr. Lincoln, for I do not know him yet. But I do know that the course mentioned has been irrevocably determined on in the Cabinet, and I will add, that my attempt to change it will cause a break up."

STATE MONEY LETTERS.—Statement of dead letters, containing money, received at the dead letter office during the past year:

March 31, 1860, 2,403 letters, containing \$15,150 82. June 30, 1860, 58,000 letters, containing \$18,471 41. Sept. 30, 1860, 2,192 letters, containing \$10,675 88. Dec. 31, 1860, 2,335 letters, containing \$11,889 71. Total, 1860, 9,790 letters, containing \$52,154 86.—Average amount of money to each letter, \$5 02 34.

More than nine-tenths of the above letters and money have been sent out and delivered to the writers thereof. These letters containing money, the owners of which cannot be identified, are filed, to await the application of the owners. It is noted for June next the bank notes contained in the letters will be sold for specie, and the specie deposited in the United States Treasury. But the letter and draft for the amount contained in it, less the discount, may be obtained on proper application at any time thereafter.—*At. Intelligencer.*

**The Prospect in the South.**  
I find that it is the general belief of all who will venture to look the master in the face, that the country generally is to be supplied with imports from foreign countries through ports of seceded States, and which are in those ports, and enrich the Exchequer of the Confederate States at the expense of the Treasury of the Federal Government. The true question to be met is not whether the Federal Government can collect revenue in the ports of the Southern Confederation, but whether it can collect revenue anywhere. It cannot be denied that public anxiety concerning the condition of the country has been greatly increased the past week; that the apprehension of a terrific war has quickened; that the Union men of the Southern border States have become disengaged, and will soon have to yield to the pressure of sympathy with the seceded States; that commerce is about to be seriously disturbed or destroyed; that the business interests of the North are to be much ever depressed, and that the Government of the Confederacy is resolved and determined to carry out its policy of force which they believe is to be foreshadowed.

Each bottle, price One dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**  
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S  
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.  
*Prepared from the prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to Her Queenly Majesty.*

The invaluable medicine is in great repute in the cure of those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied upon.

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period.

Each bottle, price One dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

**CAUTION.**

**TO MARRIED LADIES.**

It is recommended to take a few drops of this medicine every day.

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period.

Each bottle, price One dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

**Stamp of Great Britain.**

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period.

Each bottle, price One dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

**JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.**

176-1w—32-4s

## FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, indeed, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the present trial of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

176-1w—32-4s

so it should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price.

In filling small orders, high or rates have to be paid.

**BRONXWELL.** 1/2 bbl. .30 60 32

BEEF CATTLE. .70 00 22 90

BEEF, 100 lbs. .60 00 22 60

## THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3cts. per quarter, out of the State 6cts. per quarter.

**CONFERENCE!** CONFERENCE! and for what? The "Watch and Wait" men in the Virginia Convention want another Conference, although manifestly all conferences have failed. They want a Conference of the Border States somewhere or other. Virginia tried a Peace Congress, and the Peace Congress met, and what did it effect? Just nothing—its resolutions or plans, or whatever the thing might be called, was not even taken from the table of either House of Congress. It was not treated with half the respect usually accorded to an abolition petition. When it got before the Convention of the State of Virginia, it got 4 votes, all told.

What is the use of more Conferences and Conventions? What is the excuse for placing the Southern States in the position of suppliants to the dominant Free Soilers of the North? Shorn of half our strength, we can enforce no terms; we can only ask for favors.—How low, indeed, must the spirit of Virginia have fallen when she places her trust upon the moderation of Abe Lincoln, and depends for her safety upon the good faith of Wm H. Seward!

How long can this state of things go on? What does this course of conduct really mean but "submission" in the fullest sense of the word? To that it must come unless an indignant, though tardily aroused people throw off the yoke of those whose decays have wakened and stirred them. Nothing can be done to help them but to weave around them a net to hold them in subjection to a foreign domination, for such domination must that of the United States hereafter be to the people of the few Southern States still remaining in the Union. We say any government is foreign to a people who live under it without having any power in shaping its course. The remaining slave States will have, under the new apportionment, something like 48 Representatives, and the Northern, non-slaveholding, Free-Soil States will have about 150. The 150 will constitute the House, and the will soon come when the most sceptical will be convinced that there is a reaction, that there is a demand for a Convention, and that that Convention is called for, that it may do something.

This, our opponents—we mean those who oppose any movement of this kind with the utmost virulence, will attempt to snare at the preliminary movement towards organization made last week at Goldsboro'. It is evident, however, that they are alarmed. They know that the people there assembled were in earnest, and they see moreover, that all their cherished hopes of being enabled to place the Southern Rights voters in a false position, as "lawless men," or revolutionary characters, or some other dangerous thing, have totally faded out. The Southern Rights party of North Carolina means to fight under no unnecessary disadvantages, nor allow their opponents to place burdens upon their shoulders. We would not be at all surprised to find a clamor raised against the Goldsboro' meeting for *not* doing something.

Moved by Col. Steele, that the designation *is* a proper one, no matter from what stand point it may be viewed. In the days of '76 there were many North Carolinians who allowed their "conservatism"—their attachment to the old order of things, or their fears of the British Lion first, to put them in opposition to the movement for *constitutional equality*, and finally to array themselves on the side of King George and the Parliament. Although a young man, we knew some of them, and they *never* recovered from the disgrace of a position, the first step to which were taken, doubtless, with the best intentions.

In the revolution now progressing, and since the shameful and insulting propositions submitted by the Peace Congress, a revolution equally more justifiable and more *pressing* important than that of '76, it is to be hoped that every son of North Carolina will be found to array himself on what we now classify as the "whig" side—on the side of the South, against the *unconstitutional* exactions of the Seward-Lincoln administration. The noble stand taken by South Carolina, and the unanimity of her people in taking it, has proved itself to have been perfectly right, and in taking it she has wiped out whatever of stain "toryism" may have attached to her political escutcheon in "by gone days"; for she, too, had more than her proportion of it.

Motion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are tendered to our Secretary for the efficient services rendered on this occasion.

After a brief address, the Chair announced the meeting adjourned, sine die.

WALTER F. LEAK, Chairman.  
WM. L. PITTS, Secretary.

**Move Promptly!**  
When any party, founded upon principle, and aiming to carry out measures or inaugurate a policy conscientiously believed to be right, finds itself the minority, its first duty is to endeavor, by all just and honorable means, to make itself the majority, and this not for mere selfish or party ends, but in order that it may have the power to carry out the measures or inaugurate the policy which it believes to be right.

The Southern Rights party or voters in North Carolina find themselves in the position of a minority. The result of the election of 28th February; 1861, was adverse to their wishes. Has anything occurred to weaken their faith in their principles? Has anything changed their views in regard to the policy which the honor and the interests of the State call upon her to pursue?—Nothing whatever. On the contrary, every day has but added new strength and given increased force to their convictions in the soundness of their principles and the expediency of their policy.

These being the facts of the case, it is not only the right but the *duty* of the Southern Rights voters of North Carolina to use all proper and honorable means to change their position from that of the minority to that of the majority. How are they to do so? By simply remaining quiescent—submitting to one defeat after another. On the contrary, every day has but added new strength and given increased force to their convictions in the soundness of their principles and the expediency of their policy.

—The Washington States and Union of the 27th has the following item under the head "Army and Navy":—

"There is said to be a movement on foot for the enforcement on a small scale, of Fayetteville Arsenal, North Carolina. A company of soldiers was generally deemed a sufficient garrison for it."

—The "Peace Resolutions" have been rejected by the Virginia Convention by 116 to 4. Who will say that Virginia could regard these things as satisfactory? Surely, this would be unworthy of men having honest convictions, and manliness enough to express and defend them. No—let them organize their forces for the campaign—arm themselves for the conflict with facts and arguments—let them attack the strongholds of opposition with speeches, addresses, documents, private conversations, &c.

If, in any county, but a dozen men can be got together for the purposes of organization, let them organize—say if but one man in any neighborhood feels sufficient interest to move, let him "convene" and constitute himself a committee of one. Because we are weak in any neighborhood, is that any reason why we should not try to be strong? On the contrary, is it not one of the strongest reasons why we should try?

Now, at once, let us go to work. Let us work with a will, and the will will soon come when the most sceptical will be convinced that there is a reaction, that there is a demand for a Convention, and that that Convention is called for, that it may do something.

Mark this, our opponents—we mean those who oppose any movement of this kind with the utmost virulence, will attempt to snare at the preliminary movement towards organization made last week at Goldsboro'. It is evident, however, that they are alarmed. They know that the people there assembled were in earnest, and they see moreover, that all their cherished hopes of being enabled to place the Southern Rights voters in a false position, as "lawless men," or revolutionary characters, or some other dangerous thing, have totally faded out. The Southern Rights party of North Carolina means to fight under no unnecessary disadvantages, nor allow their opponents to place burdens upon their shoulders. We would not be at all surprised to find a clamor raised against the Goldsboro' meeting for *not* doing something.

Moved by Col. Steele, that the designation *is* a proper one, no matter from what stand point it may be viewed. In the days of '76 there were many North Carolinians who allowed their "conservatism"—their attachment to the old order of things, or their fears of the British Lion first, to put them in opposition to the movement for *constitutional equality*, and finally to array themselves on the side of King George and the Parliament.

Resolved further, That the Chairman of this meeting communicate to His Excellency, the Governor of the State, the seal of the Company, the action of this meeting accepting the same.

Resolved, That the Act of t<sup>e</sup> General Assembly, ratified on the 16th day of February, A.D. 1861, An Act to grant to the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad and amend the charter of the Company, be accepted by this Company as an amendment to its charter.

Resolved further, That the Chairman of this meeting communicate to His Excellency, the Governor of the State, the seal of the Company, the action of this meeting accepting the same.

Moved by Col. Steele, that the designation *is* a proper one, no matter from what stand point it may be viewed. In the days of '76 there were many North Carolinians who allowed their "conservatism"—their attachment to the old order of things, or their fears of the British Lion first, to put them in opposition to the movement for *constitutional equality*, and finally to array themselves on the side of King George and the Parliament.

Resolved, That the Act of t<sup>e</sup> General Assembly, ratified on the 16th day of February, A.D. 1861, An Act to grant to the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad and amend the charter of the Company, be accepted by this Company as an amendment to its charter.

Resolved further, That the Chairman of this meeting communicate to His Excellency, the Governor of the State, the seal of the Company, the action of this meeting accepting the same.

Moved by Col. Steele, that the designation *is* a proper one, no matter from what stand point it may be viewed. In the days of '76 there were many North Carolinians who allowed their "conservatism"—their attachment to the old order of things, or their fears of the British Lion first, to put them in opposition to the movement for *constitutional equality*, and finally to array themselves on the side of King George and the Parliament.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are tendered to our Secretary for the efficient services rendered on this occasion.

After a brief address, the Chair announced the meeting adjourned, sine die.

WALTER F. LEAK, Chairman.  
WM. L. PITTS, Secretary.

**Southern Rights Meeting.**

WILMINGTON, March 29th, 1861.

In accordance with a previous notice, a Southern Rights meeting was held at the Court House this evening.

The meeting was organized by calling Walker Meares, President of the hair, and requesting S. R. Bunting to act as Secretary.

The Chair explained the object of the meeting to the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Wilmington.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a general meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of this county, in Wilmington, on Friday, April 5th, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern Rights Mass Meeting to be held at Goldsboro' on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Goldsboro'," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Wilmington.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Haven, to form similar Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved further, That we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the causes and policy of the Southern Right Party, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and Executive Committee consisting of six members from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Goldsboro'.